

Chicago. At the opening session on May 19th, in the presence of upwards of 2000 people, Governor Hadley of Missouri fired a gun at the pernicious and blighting system that prevails nearly all over the United States, in respect of the municipal eleemosynary institutions and sanitary governments. He promised to lay before the next meeting of the Legislature a Bill to place all these institutions under one board of men chosen solely on their scientific qualifications, instead of, as at present, each institution having its own board appointed on political partisan lines. It seems utterly ridiculous that the public health officials and those of the city hospitals should owe their positions to their political affiliations; yet such is the case in most cities, not St. Louis only. In her presidential address Miss Addams gave a masterly analysis of the motive forces underlying the social work of to-day. She divided the great body of social workers into those who work "for the love of the poor" and those who labour out of "hatred for injustice." "The negative policy," she said, "of relieving destitution, or even the more generous one of preventing it, is giving way to the positive idea of raising life to its highest value." She instanced the changes arising from the movement to control and eradicate tuberculosis as illustrating rapidly and graphically the social advance due to sanitary science, and cited the instance of a recent exhibition in Boston at which was shown an incandescent lamp that flickered into darkness twice a minute to indicate the rate of deaths from tuberculosis in the world, while, near by, the knife of a miniature guillotine fell every ten seconds to show the rate of industrial accidents in the United States. This, she said, illustrates "the wonderful methods of popular instruction which the destroyers of the white plague have evolved." Among the subjects receiving prominent attention at the conference are the present harmful system of treating insane wrong-doers as law-breakers and confining them in jails as prisoners when they should be in hospitals or asylums as patients; the bringing up of homeless children in institutions when they ought rather to be boarded out in homes; the crusade against tuberculosis; the development of the ideal city; the caisson worker and his diseases; rescue work among women; the payment of living salaries to widows to enable them to stay at home and bring up their children, a plan in actual operation by the Jewish charities; the sanitary condition of the "slums," of which the "Ghetto" in St. Louis is an awful example; and the "murder account" of factory work among women and children. The conference was preceded by one on backward and delinquent children.

May 25th.

THE Asylums Committee of the London County Council have received with much regret the resignation of Dr. David Johnston Jones, the medical superintendent of Banstead Asylum, after 30 years' service, 20 of which have been rendered at that asylum. Dr. Jones has been medical superintendent since Oct. 1st, 1901. The committee, in accepting Dr. Jones's resignation, say: "We gladly avail ourselves of this opportunity of recording our appreciation of Dr. Jones's faithful service and his sympathetic care of the patients."

DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS.—The late Mr. Alfred Shipley of Bristol has left by will £1500 to the Bristol General Hospital, £1000 to the Bristol University, £500 each to the Bristol Royal Infirmary, the Bristol Children's Hospital, and the Winsley Sanatorium, £200 to the Bristol Eye Hospital, and smaller sums to other charities. —By the will of Miss Harriet Sydney Hughes the testatrix left her residence, Bryn Menai, Bangor, to the Queen Victoria Jubilee Institute for Nurses as a house of rest or convalescent home for nurses, and a sum not exceeding £6000 for its upkeep; £500 to the Carnarvonshire and Anglesey Infirmary; and £300 to the Bangor District Nursing Association.—The Bristol General Hospital has benefited to the extent of £1000 under the will of the late Mrs. Markham Skerritt.—Among other charitable bequests, the late Mrs. Helen Crowther, of Rochdale, has left £4000 to the Rochdale District Nursing Association, £3000 to the Rochdale Infirmary, £1000 to the Pendlebury General Hospital, a similar amount to the Dispensary for Sick Children, and £500 to the Rochdale District Blind Society.

Obituary.

SIR FRANCIS SEYMOUR HADEN, F.R.C.S.

THE medical profession and the artistic world alike have lost a well-known figure by the death of Sir Francis Seymour Haden, which occurred on June 1st at Woodcote Park, Bramdean, Hampshire, his country seat. Widely famed as an artist, his medical career was distinguished, while his work as a sanitarian was also vigorous and valuable. Francis Seymour Haden was born on Sept. 16th, 1818, being the son of Dr. Thomas Haden, a graduate of the University of Edinburgh, who practised in Chelsea. He was educated at University College School and studied medicine first at University College, London, whence he went, as was at the period the recognised thing for the more ambitious young men to do, to the medical school of Grenoble and to the Sorbonne in Paris. He graduated in 1839 as M.D., while in France, and became a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1842, 15 years later proceeding to the Fellowship. In Paris a hereditary taste for art—his grandfather was a painter—coupled with the fact that the value of drawing had been insisted upon in his educational courses, made him resolve to perfect himself as a draughtsman. He took lessons regularly at an art school while he was studying in Paris, and his appointment at the early age of 33 years to be honorary surgeon to the then Government Department of Science and Art still further confirmed his bias.

The first purely professional work which brought him into prominence was his report in connexion with that department upon the progress of modern surgery. This report was issued for the International Exhibition of 1862, at which exhibition a very remarkable display of surgical instruments of all sorts was given. A long and detailed account of the instruments at this exhibition was published in THE LANCET as a series of articles, and the descriptions supplied of the uses of the armamentarium of the day form an interesting and valuable commentary upon the position of surgery. Haden's official report upon the instruments, made for the international jury which had been convened to adjudicate upon the progress of surgical science during the decade 1852-62, went over the same ground in many places, but gave a really exhaustive history of operative surgery for these ten years, and was, besides other things, remarkable for its outspoken advocacy of ovariectomy. Among the most important indications of progress in surgery which he illustrated by reference to the instruments exhibited are revival of the excision of certain joints; the radical cure of reducible herniæ; new methods of external and internal urethrotomy; improved means of extracting foreign bodies from the bladder *per vias naturales*; the revival of median lithotomy by Allarton; improvements in lithotomy and ovariectomy; successful closure of recto- and vesico-vaginal fistulæ; the employment of metallic sutures; the division of vascular tissues without hæmorrhage by *écrasement linéaire*; improved methods of treating aneurysm, by compression, by flexion, and by coagulating injections; acupuncture; subcutaneous injections; and the electric cautery. Thus it will be seen that he travelled over a wide field, and, being relieved from the necessity of explaining details of construction by referring to the articles in our columns, acknowledgment of which assistance is made freely, he was able to give his report a connected interest which made it both pleasant and highly instructive. "It may well be a source of pride and satisfaction to British surgeons," we said in reviewing this report, "to look through the list of improvements in surgery, to be able to reflect how large a portion of them, and especially how important a part, may be claimed as belonging to the work of the British school. The great progress in ovariectomy, lithotomy, the radical cure of rupture, and the treatment of aneurysm belongs to the British surgeons, not to speak of the multiplicity of practical improvements in each of the other departments." Haden showed his independence in dealing in an outright manner with one delicate point. He was compelled to face the question of the existing relations between surgeons and instrument makers. With honourable exceptions, it had largely been the tendency of the makers to claim for themselves the invention of instruments, of which the pregnant

idea had been suggested to them, and entrusted for elaboration to their mechanical skill; while many surgeons complained that the makers frequently suppressed, as far as possible, the names of those from whom they had derived their inspiration. It was a subject of remark, in connexion with the labours of the jury over whom Haden presided, that only rarely did the makers give to the jury any assistance or information on this head. Haden gave a list of scientific and other contributors to the exhibition who were not ostensible exhibitors, but whose inventions, exhibited by others, were alluded to in the report. Many inventors no doubt remained unnoticed, but he laboured hard to do justice to all. For this he deserved the thanks of all surgeons, his action putting a stop to an abuse that seems to us in this day of an incredible and foolish kind.

The operation of ovariectomy, as we have said, found an able supporter in Haden. Practitioners were at this time divided with respect to its value as a surgical proceeding, and Lister's discoveries had not made sufficient progress to be a commanding factor in the questions at issue. The tendency, on the one side, was to over-estimate the value of the operation, having regard to the results as yet obtained; on the other hand, it was unjustly depreciated by many leaders of medicine. What was wanted was a more clear description of those cases in which the operation could be safely practised, and not wholesale assertions as to the facility with which the proper cases for operation could be determined, nor general condemnations of the proceeding, with exaggerations of the difficulties of diagnosis, for these methods of treating the question had no other effect than to involve it in still further obscurity. It must be admitted by anyone who studies medical literature of the year 1862 that acquaintance with the nature of ovarian disease was not so complete as the advocates of ovariectomy asserted, even if no one was quite so ignorant respecting it as the opponents of that operation unhesitatingly contended at the meetings of the learned societies. The numerous discussions showed that whatever had hitherto been the success of ovariectomy in the hands of certain operators, the diagnosis of ovarian disease was by no means without its difficulties, nor the simple operation in its simplest form without its complications and dangers. The leaders of obstetric medicine, especially some of the veteran specialists, regarded the operation on the whole with a sharply critical eye, so that Haden's advocacy of the procedure was a bold line to take, and he took it with a spirit which proved him to be sincere to his convictions.

In 1867 Haden resigned his post under Government and devoted himself mainly to etching, though he had a good private practice; he also made frequent pronouncements upon one subject very dear to his heart as a sanitarian—viz., the reform of our methods of burial. He carried out an investigation into the conditions of many London graveyards, and came to the conclusion as a result that earth-to-earth burial was the only safe and decent mode of sepulture. Of cremation, which he considered wanton waste of material required by the soil, he was as declared an enemy as he was of the usual methods of earth burial. Thus he denounced brick vaults, lead shrouds, and even oak coffins as strongly as he denounced the funeral pyre; while he invented a perishable coffin composed of papier-mâché, designed to allow the corpse as quickly as possible to come into contact with the soil, his contention being that it was absurd to enclose bodies in hermetical coffins, so that neither the air nor the earth could gain access to them. Haden's assertion, made often and fiercely, was that the natural destination of all organised bodies is the earth—"Everything that has lived dies and everything that dies falls to the earth." The view has a good deal of force, although the evils which he described in his diatribes against burial usage were not always dependent on the methods of interment adopted. He was obviously without fear of premature burial as a danger that was even worth considering, for in addition to condemning the practice of using strong coffins and brick vaults for the reception of corpses, he condemned the lengthy period often permitted between a death and the succeeding burial. "Retention in dwelling houses after putrefaction has set in," he wrote in our columns, "necessitates the use of a strong coffin, which is the cause of all the evils." His views on the subject have on numerous occasions received notice in the columns of THE LANCET. The chief amongst the articles which he has

contributed on the subject are: "Note on the Disposal of Dead Bodies,"¹ and "Remarks on Proper and Improper Burial, with an Examination of the Claims Made for Cremation."² He was also much interested in the foundation of the Hospital for Incurables. He advocated the movement vigorously and was a liberal donor to the funds in the early days of the movement, while he also signed a medical testimonial to the value of the institution for circulation to the public, among his co-signatories being Professor Sharpey, Sir William Fergusson, Sir Prescott Hewitt, and Sir Richard Quain. His name appears in the list with the quaint qualification of consulting surgeon to the Chapel Royal Fund.

As a medical man, Haden, able and very well informed as he was, took no high official or scientific place, but he made his mark. As a sanitarian he confined his researches and writings mainly to an advocacy of the reform of burial and a criticism of cremation, so that here again his scope was too limited to gain for him any lofty position despite his shrewd and vigorous powers of argument. But in the art world he was a commanding figure. He was a reformer and an organiser as well as a finished artist, and he has left his imprint for ever by his services to his own department of art—etching. It is not our business to attempt to place Sir Francis Seymour Haden in any category of etchers according to his merits, but he was recognised by connoisseurs and artists alike to be a remarkable executant, and many of his compositions have a beauty which demands for its appreciation neither technical knowledge nor critical faculty. Ability both to obtain the admiration of his craft and to win the appreciation of outsiders marks him as a leader. If he fell short in achievement of the excellence of his brother-in-law Whistler, he immeasurably surpassed the elaborate but mechanical performances of those who held the field before he appeared upon it. By founding the Painter-Etchers' Society he raised his art enormously in public esteem. Complete descriptive catalogues of his work have been published, and many of his plates have obtained high prices at sales.

It will be seen that Sir Francis Seymour Haden was a many-sided and distinguished man. He was not a prolific writer on professional subjects, although he dealt with widely diverse subjects. Amongst his writings in our columns may be mentioned, in addition to the others referred to, the following papers: "The Suppression of the Menses Treated by Leeches to the Os Uteri," "A Table to Promote Uniformity in the Registration of Cholera Cases," "Some Surgical Proceedings in the French Hospitals," and "Notes of the First Case of Algide Cholera Recorded in London in the Epidemic of 1848."

In the year 1847 Sir Francis Seymour Haden married Dasha Delano, daughter of Major Whistler, and half-sister to James McNeill Whistler. She predeceased him. He had one daughter and two sons, one of whom, Francis Seymour Haden, C.M.G., has held many high colonial appointments.

WILLIAM ROSE, M.B., B.S. LOND., F.R.C.S. ENG.,

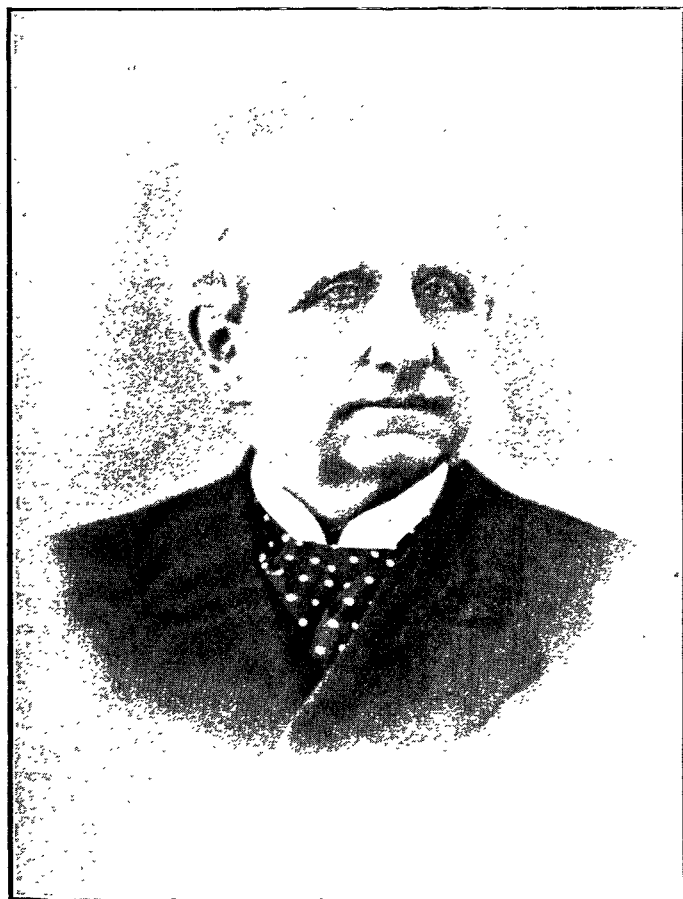
EMERITUS PROFESSOR OF SURGERY IN KING'S COLLEGE AND CONSULTING SURGEON TO KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL, ETC.

William Rose, whose death occurred last week in the sixty-third year of his age, was born on July 18th, 1847, at High Wycombe and educated at King's College, London, entering the medical school attached to King's College Hospital in his twentieth year. He was a highly successful student, and after qualifying as M.R.C.S. Eng. and L.S.A. in 1871, he held the usual junior appointments at the hospital. He proceeded to the Fellowship of the College in 1874, and after acting as house physician at the Brompton Hospital graduated in medicine at the University of London in 1875, taking first-class honours in surgery. He then became surgical registrar to the hospital and also assisted Sir William Fergusson in his private practice. In 1876 he was appointed assistant surgeon to King's College Hospital, becoming full surgeon in 1885.

During the five-and-twenty years that William Rose served on the staff of King's College Hospital he built up for himself a great reputation as a practical surgeon, while his name became a familiar one to many generations of students because of his participation in the

¹ THE LANCET, August 18th, 1894, p. 331.

² THE LANCET, May 27th, 1899, p. 1411.



SIR FRANCIS SEYMOUR HADEN, F.R.C.S.
(From a photograph by Fredricks, New York.)



WILLIAM ROSE, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S.
(From a photograph by Vandyk, London.)



ELIZABETH BLACKWELL, M.D.
(From a photograph by Elliott and Fry, London.)

authorship of the most popular text-book on surgery. The following notes upon Rose as a hospital surgeon have been sent to us by one who, having been his house surgeon, later became one of his colleagues upon the staff of the hospital:—"William Rose was essentially a practical surgeon and a teacher of practical surgery—full of experience gained by the use of his hands and abounding in common-sense. He looked upon surgical instruments and appliances as a skilled mechanic would look upon the tools he used in his trade. In his hands every instrument did its work with precision; and it was an evil day for those whose duty it was to look after them and keep them in order if, upon his operating day, he found one which was not up to the mark. To an onlooker who knew how instruments should be used it was a great pleasure to watch Rose operating. Though he had large and apparently clumsy fingers, they were in reality extraordinarily dexterous. To see his fingers working inside a small mouth when operating upon a cleft palate, or to watch him using the finest catgut in the finest curved needle in a hare-lip operation was to feel that one had met a master surgeon—one in whom coördination between brain and finger-tips was absolutely perfect. His kindness to patients under his care was a side of his character seen best by his house surgeons in charge of his beds or by the ward sisters; he was not a man to make any display of this side of his character. He would often come to the hospital at the dinner hour or at tea time in order to see for himself how the patients fared. It was no good telling Rose that such and such a patient took his food well, for, curiously enough, to say this was to create a suspicion in his mind that there was something wrong, and nothing would satisfy him but to see for himself. This was a little point upon which he was often misunderstood. He would seem to disbelieve what was told him by house surgeons and dressers, sisters and nurses. In reality, he was not so much testing their accuracy as their judgment: he was training them to be sound in making reports, and in the value of evidence which lay before their eyes. One characteristic I might well lay stress upon at a time when to some muddled minds the work of the scientific surgeon appears to be an inhumane work. Rose was devoted to animals. I well remember how the death by poison of a favourite Irish terrier upset him. The dog's body was given to me, as his house surgeon, with a request to find out the poison which had been taken. Its detection was a lengthy process, for the poison turned out to be phosphorus, but Rose's delight when it was discovered and when he knew where his reprisals should be directed was very keen. His revenge was speedy and drastic. Also he excelled as a host. The dinners which he gave to his house surgeons and dressers were functions never to be forgotten by those who participated. He was an admirable dinner-giver, and in these circumstances knew exactly how to make young men feel at their ease and how to get the most merriment out of the occasion. His joviality upon such occasions was infectious, and his downright good nature will linger in the minds of all those fortunate enough ever to have been present at one of these dinner parties. I venture to believe that there is not a man who 'dressed' for Rose who has not good reason to look back upon his six months' period of office with the greatest pleasure. All he learned in that time was thoroughly practical and of the greatest value to him in after life, and the facts were prepared for his absorption so pleasantly and with so little labour that the process was a pleasure. Everybody who worked under him, from his house surgeons down to the hospital porter, mourn his loss, and the more so knowing that his later years were full of sorrow and of suffering."

Rose's literary reputation rests chiefly on the "Manual of Surgery," which he published in conjunction with Mr. Albert Carless. This book was published in 1898, at a time when there was an urgent need for a good text-book on surgery for the use of the average student. The majority of the text-books in use at that date were either too bulky for the practical and examination purposes of the student or were of such a compact nature as to resemble surgical catalogues rather than efficient guides for students. The "Manual of Surgery" exactly filled the want of a large class of readers and a critical one—for the candidate for an examination is quick to find out what really helps him—and its persistent success proves that its favourable reception on its first appearance was fully justified. We said at the time that the book first appeared that it was no easy matter

to include all that such a text-book should contain and yet not to introduce details which would serve only to overburden the memory of the student; and we found that the "Manual of Surgery" in very great part met the case. Since then we have had to review several editions of the work, and our verdict has been that it is the best text-book of surgery in English for all students who do not aim at the highest examinations, though it may, and frequently does, require supplementing in certain directions, which the teachers can indicate to different classes of learners. Amongst Rose's other contributions to surgical literature are papers on the treatment of Hare Lip and Cleft Palate, on Recurrent Aneurysm of the Superficial Femoral Artery after Ligation of the External Iliac, treated by Excision of the Sac,¹ on Removal of the Gasserian Ganglion for Severe Neuralgia,² on the Surgical Treatment of Trigeminal Neuralgia,³ and also notes on a case of Double Hare-lip, on Primary Nerve Suture, and Gunshot Wound of the Knee-joint. All these contributions display him as the careful, skilful, practical surgeon that he is portrayed by his colleague in the preceding paragraphs.

In 1902 he was elected consulting surgeon to the hospital at King's College, and on his retirement from the post of professor of surgery he was made a member of the Council of the College, an Honorary Fellow, and was also appointed emeritus professor of surgery. In addition to these appointments he was consulting surgeon to the Royal Free Hospital, the High Wycombe Cottage Hospital, the Stanhope-street Dispensary, the St. John's Hospital, Twickenham, the Eagle Insurance Company, and the London and Brighton and Great Eastern Railway Companies. He continued to lead a full and busy professional life until some four years ago, and enjoyed among his colleagues as well as in his profession a well-deserved reputation for operative skill of the highest sort. At this time it may be remembered that under the severe nervous strain of a law-suit, in which he was involved as an expert witness, he absolutely broke down, and was for a short time placed in a home. From this shock he never recovered, although malignant disease did not close the sad story until last week.

ELIZABETH BLACKWELL, M.D. GENEVA, N.Y.

Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, who died at Hastings on May 31st, in her ninetieth year, was the first woman to obtain a place upon the English Medical Register. She was born at the Counterslip, Bristol, on Feb. 3rd, 1821, the third daughter of Mr. Samuel Blackwell, a sugar refiner in that city. In the year 1832 her father, as a result of commercial losses, emigrated to the United States, where he died six years later, leaving a family of nine children. The task of supporting the family fell to the three elder sisters, who opened a school, Elizabeth Blackwell being only 17 years of age at the time, and in this manner they supported and educated their younger brothers and sisters. In 1842 the eldest son of the family obtained an opening in business and there was no longer the same necessity for the sisters to earn a livelihood by teaching, but Elizabeth Blackwell continued working, as a teacher of music more especially, with the definite intention to earn sufficient money to enable her to commence a course of medical studies. The idea of entering the medical profession is reported to have had its origin in the statement of a sick female friend that the sufferings of many women were increased by the necessity of receiving medical attention at the hands of a male adviser, a point of view taken by many of the first women who entered the ranks of medicine, but one upon which nowadays little stress is laid, far stronger arguments for equal treatment of the sexes in all walks of professional life being employed. Having determined to open the medical career to her sex, she went about the task in a business-like and brave manner.

Assured on all hands that she would get acceptance at no university, none the less, during three years which she spent in teaching music at Charleston, she studied medicine in her spare time under the private tuition of a Dr. Dickson, so that in 1847, when applying for admission to various medical schools, she could claim to

¹ THE LANCET, Dec. 22nd, 1883.

² THE LANCET, Nov. 1st, 1890.

³ THE LANCET, 1892, Abstracts from the Lettsomian Lectures.

have had some experience. In 1847 she attended private courses in anatomy and midwifery conducted for her by two medical men in Philadelphia, and at length, in the same year and after 12 American medical institutions had refused to grant her admission, she was permitted to enter the University of Geneva in New York State, whose medical college is now merged in the medical faculty of Syracuse University. The professors of the medical faculty at the University of Geneva left the responsibility of the decision as to the advisability of admitting a woman to the medical classes to the medical students themselves. It is permitted to wonder if the professors calculated on receiving from the students a unanimous resolution favourable to Miss Blackwell's request; indeed, it is probable that they fully anticipated an expression of opinion from the students that would have justified them in imitating better known seats of learning and in declining to furnish facilities for the medical education of women; the unexpected, however, happened, and she entered the medical faculty of the University of Geneva on the invitation, as it were, of the male students. After a two years' course of study at this university, Miss Blackwell received in 1849 her medical degree, being thus the first woman medical graduate in the modern meaning of the phrase. Soon after taking her degree she visited England, but not finding it easy to pursue her medical studies in the land of her birth she proceeded to Paris, where she worked at midwifery for a year and a half in the Maternité and Hôtel Dieu Hospitals, and as a result of purulent ophthalmia contracted in the wards of the former she lost the sight of an eye. In 1850 Dr. Blackwell came to England again and spent a year in study at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, the enlightened influence of the dean, Mr. Paget (afterwards Sir James Paget), securing her admission. She then returned to America and started in private practice in New York. Patients were slow to come at first, but eventually she found herself conducting a large practice amongst women and children and winning recognition among practitioners of the other sex. In 1854, at which date she was joined by her sister Emily, who had by this time also graduated in medicine, she established a dispensary, thereby enormously increasing the clinical material under her observation, and this institution three years later developed into the New York Hospital for Women and Children. Dr. Emily Blackwell had studied medicine in the hospitals of New York, Edinburgh, Paris, and London, and had found her career made easier by the adaptability and resolution which had been displayed by her senior.

On revisiting England towards the close of 1859, Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell received a cordial welcome from many members of the medical profession in this country, while she was able, as a graduate of medicine at a recognised university prior to the Medical Act of 1858, to obtain admission to the first Medical Register. On the occasion of this visit she delivered a lecture on "Medicine as a Profession for Women" in London, addressing audiences also in Leeds, Birmingham, Manchester, and Liverpool upon the same subject. Undoubtedly she became in this way the pioneer of this movement in England. Women medical practitioners were not to have an easy path before them for some time, but her proselytising zeal showed them the road to success, and those who followed in her footsteps have shown no reluctance to acknowledge their debt to her.

During the civil war in America Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell took a leading part in arranging for the nursing of the wounded, and largely owing to her enthusiasm and powers of organisation the Ladies' Sanitary Aid Association came into being. When the war was over and the remarkable development of social life in the United States began to take place a medical school for women was founded in New York, and, as was inevitable, Elizabeth Blackwell was invited to occupy a chair, and became professor of hygiene. In this capacity she did good professional and public work, but after a time she returned to England to devote her energies more particularly to assisting the movement in her native country for the education of women as practitioners in medicine. She joined the staff of the New Hospital for Women, opened as a hospital in London in 1872, and held the chair of gynaecology in the London School of Medicine for Women. From this post she retired to pass the last years of her life at Hastings, but throughout her long life she remained in intimate touch with her medical colleagues, and never lost her deep interest in

their work, and in all movements having as an objective the raising of women to positions in which, as she conceived, they could play their part fully in the betterment of the race.

Elizabeth Blackwell was a really distinguished woman. She worked untiringly for the causes she had at heart. She lived to see many of her views, which had been scouted when uttered by herself and a few others half a century previously, accepted as the commonplaces of social policy. She was actuated, as it is impossible not to feel if we read any of her numerous pamphlets, by the deepest religious sense, but she belonged essentially to that school of Christian which acts on the belief that God helps those who help themselves. Her published books and pamphlets are: "The Physical Education of Girls," "The Religion of Health," "The Moral Education of the Young," "The Human Element in Sex," "Pioneer Work in Opening the Medical Profession to Women"—a book which contains an interesting account of her childhood and other biographical details—and "The Scientific Method in Biology," and many of them obtained a large circulation. When she died on the last day of May in her home at Hastings she was in the ninetieth year of her age, and although she had been ill for some time her mental faculties were unimpaired.

Medical News.

SOCIETY FOR RELIEF OF WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF MEDICAL MEN.—The annual general meeting of the above society was held on May 26th, Dr. G. F. Blandford, the President, being in the chair. During the past year 19 new members were elected; 10 died, and 4 resigned. The society consists at the present time of one honorary member, 142 life, and 149 ordinary members, making a total of 291, which, considering the number of medical men who are eligible for membership, is but a very small proportion. The advantages of the society, and the great amount of good which it does, cannot be better shown than by a short study of the balance sheet for the year. The invested funds amount to £100,550, from which was derived in interest the sum of £3124 18s., £350 9s. 6d. being received in subscriptions and donations. Amongst the annuitants of the charity—namely, 48 widows and 13 orphans—the sum of £3018 was distributed, each widow receiving on an average £50, besides an additional £10 as a Christmas gift, and each orphan £12 and a gift of £3 at Christmas. The Copeland fund is a special fund which enables the society to grant to any widow or orphan already in receipt of the society's ordinary relief extraordinary assistance in special circumstances of unusual distress, such as blindness, paralysis, insanity, severe disabling accident, or grave permanent disease, and to continue such extra relief in the case of orphans beyond the age of 16 or 18 years (at which, under the society's existing by-laws, the ordinary relief ceases) for such further period as the court of directors may think fit. During the year three widows in receipt of grants died. One of these whose husband had paid in subscriptions £6 6s. had received £2900. Two widows were elected during the year, and on Dec. 31st there were 47 widows and 14 orphans in receipt of grants. One of the widows has been on the books since 1854 and has already received over £2250. Relief is only granted to the widows and orphans of deceased members who have paid their annual subscription for three years or who are life members. During the year nearly 50 letters were received from widows of medical men, who in many instances had been left practically penniless, asking for relief, but this had to be refused as their husbands had not been members of the society. The directors cannot too strongly urge upon the members of the medical profession, especially the younger, the desirability of joining the society. Membership is open to any registered practitioner who at the time of his election is resident within a 20-mile radius from Charing Cross. Should any member remove beyond the limits of the society, he nevertheless continues to be a member. The annual subscription is 2 guineas; every member who has paid this sum for 25 years becomes a member for life. Life membership may also be obtained by the payment of one sum, varying with the age of the applicant. A cordial vote of thanks was passed to the editors of the various medical